

Historic and Archaeological Resources

This section provides an update on cultural and paleontological resources located in the area of potential effect (APE), an analysis of potential impacts on newly identified historic properties, and a discussion of how the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) (see Appendix A) will address these potential impacts.

4.16.1 Approach and Methodology

4.16.1.1 Changes since June 2000 Final EIS

To update the affected environment and environmental consequences information associated with historic structures and archaeological sites in the study area, Sections 3.16 and 4.16 of the Final EIS were reviewed to determine the changes that had taken place since publication of the Final EIS. The study area for cultural and paleontological resources is represented by the APE, which, in general, encompasses the Legacy Nature Preserve and a 1,000-m (3,280-ft) area on either side of the build alternative alignments. The APE for the Supplemental EIS is similar to the survey area described in the Final EIS, and is smaller than the study area defined in Section 4.0.1, *Study Area*. Slight modifications to this general definition of the APE are represented in the following documents.

- Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of 255 acres for the Legacy Nature Preserve (Wright et. al. 2001).
- Legacy Parkway Pipeline Relocation Project Final Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Letter Report (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2002).
- Site 42Dv94: A Human Remains Discovery in the Jordan River Wetlands, Davis County, Utah (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2003a).
- Site 42Dv98: IMACS Site Form (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2003b).
- Legacy Nature Preserve Water System Project Monitoring Report 2003 (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2003c).
- Draft: Industrial Debris and the Bottle Louse: Data Recovery at the Lagoon Drive Discovery Site (42Dv93) on the Legacy Parkway project, Farmington, Davis County, Utah (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2004a).

- Final Documentation of the Woodman Townsite, the Antelope Island Improvement Company Boat Landing, the Lake Shore Bathing Resort, and Associated Features for the Legacy Parkway Pipeline Project in Davis County, Utah (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2004b).

The following supplemental investigations and activities were completed to update information relative to historic structures and prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the APE.

- During the Section 404 process after publication of the Final EIS, additional literature reviews and field investigations were conducted for the parcels associated with the Legacy Nature Preserve. These additional archaeological sites were identified, evaluated, and otherwise documented in the six reports listed above.
- Data recovery excavations were conducted in 2000 at one of the prehistoric sites in the APE (42Dv2). Documentation of the field investigation and the results are pending. Additional field investigations were conducted at 42Dv2 during construction monitoring to determine whether site boundaries extended beyond previously known areas.
- The historic structure inventory in the Final EIS was updated to account for structures in the APE whose eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) had changed since publication of the Final EIS.
- Structures in the Clark Lane Historic District (CLHD) were evaluated as components of that district, as listed on the NRHP, rather than as an assemblage of individually eligible (or not eligible) structures, which was how they were evaluated in the Final EIS.
- In consultation with the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), it was determined that the UPRR and D&RG corridors are eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- The Utah Geological Survey was contacted to confirm the presence of previously documented paleontological resources and to determine whether new paleontological resources had been discovered since publication of the Final EIS (Wright et al. 2001).

4.16.1.2 Changes since Draft Supplemental EIS

Changes have been made to the historic and archaeological resources section since the Draft Supplemental EIS was published in December 2004. These changes were made for the following reasons.

- The MOA has been finalized (September 2005). See Section 4.16.1.2, *Memorandum of Agreement*.
- Additional fieldwork, coordination with UDOT, and consultation with SHPO occurred. The Overstreet et al. 2004 draft report was finalized, and is now referenced herein as HDR 2005b.
- A correction has been made to the number of in-period structures identified in the historic structure inventory. See Section 4.16.2.2, *Historic Structures*.
- It has been determined that the demolition of the structure at 662 W. Clark Lane could be avoided under Alternatives E by building a retaining wall. Although demolition of the historic structure would be avoided, it would still be considered an adverse effect because the status of the property would change because UDOT would acquire the property.

4.16.1.3 National Register of Historic Places – Criteria for Eligibility

Criteria for evaluating the significance of resources for listing on the NRHP are outlined in 36 CFR 800.10, “National Register Criteria,” and in handbooks that describe the NRHP evaluation process. Four criteria are used to evaluate the significance of properties—Criterion A through Criterion D. Under all the criteria, the quality of significance is considered present in sites that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, quality of significance also serves to differentiate the criteria, as shown below.

- **Criterion A:** The quality of significance is present in sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- **Criterion B:** The quality of significance is present in sites that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- **Criterion C:** The quality of significance is present in sites that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- **Criterion D:** The quality of significance is present in sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

All historic and archaeological resources identified in this document were evaluated using these criteria for eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

4.16.1.4 Memorandum of Agreement

On June 21, 2000, as part of the Final EIS process, an MOA was signed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), SHPO, FHWA, UDOT, and the Utah Division of Indian Affairs, with tribal concurrence from the Northwest Band of Shoshone of the Shoshone Nation, Idaho and Utah. Other tribes were invited to concur but declined to sign as concurring parties. These tribes included the Shoshone Bannock Tribes of Idaho, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah-Ouray, Utah, the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute (Ibapah), and the Skull Valley Band of Gosiute, Utah. The MOA governs the treatment and disposition of resources in the APE that are under the jurisdiction of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

A revised MOA was drafted in November 2004 to address comments received from the public regarding potential construction-related vibration impacts on structures within the CLHD; to address discovery, data recovery, minimization of impacts, and preservation of historic and archaeological resources eligible for listing on the NRHP that were discovered after publication of the Final EIS; and to provide additional requirements for coordinating with interested tribes. Since publication of the Draft Supplemental EIS, the revised MOA has been finalized (September 2005). Copies of the September 2005 MOA and the June 2000 MOA are included in Appendix A.

4.16.2 Affected Environment

The following subsections provide a summary of updated information on the affected environment, relative to prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic structures, historic railroad corridors, and paleontological resources.

4.16.2.1 Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites

The Final EIS identified the then-known prehistoric and historic sites, including 27 sites that were recorded for the first time during field surveys conducted for the Final EIS in 1998 (Baseline Data, Inc. 1998). The following sites were discovered or their status changed as a result of the additional investigations and activities described above in 4.16.1.1. Table 4.16-1 below, which updates Table 3-34b in the Final EIS, lists the prehistoric and historic and archaeological sites identified in the APE during field visits.

Site 42Dv2 (Prehistoric Camp)

42Dv2 is a large, prehistoric site that was identified in the Final EIS. In 2000, in accordance with the stipulations of the June 2000 MOA (see Section 4.16.1.2, *Memorandum of Agreement*), data recovery excavations were conducted at 42Dv2, during which both cultural materials and human remains were recovered. Excavations at 42Dv2 were halted when it was determined that construction of the proposed action would not affect the site further (i.e., the site was not located within the physical construction footprint of the build alternative). The documentation of the investigation is pending.

Supplemental field investigations at 42Dv2 were conducted during initial construction and monitoring activities associated with construction of Alternative D (Final EIS Preferred Alternative), in accordance with the June 2000 MOA, to determine whether the previously determined boundaries of the site extended west into the right-of-way of Alternative D. Cultural materials and features were identified west of the previously determined boundaries of the site, indicating that the boundaries of 42Dv2 extend into the right-of-way at this location, but not within the construction footprint. The site boundaries were expanded to the west to include those elements identified during construction monitoring before construction activities were halted (see September 2005 MOA, Appendix A).

Site 42Dv3 (Prehistoric Site)

The expansion of the Legacy Nature Preserve since publication of the Final EIS prompted a new literature search and field investigation (Wright et al. 2001). One additional prehistoric site was identified in the APE as a result of the literature search, 42Dv3. This site had been previously recorded, but locating it again in the field was not possible because of insufficient location data in the original site form (Wright et al. 2001). As a result, 42Dv3 is not further considered in this supplemental evaluation.

Sites 42Dv68 and 42Dv69 (Historic Storage Facilities)

These historic archaeological sites, located at 350 North Redwood Road, were removed for construction of the Foxboro development, a residential construction project unrelated to the Legacy Parkway project. As a result, they are no longer considered in this supplemental evaluation.

Site 42Dv88 (Prehistoric Lithic and Ceramic Scatter)

This prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter was identified in the Legacy Nature Preserve during supplemental studies (Wright et al. 2001).

Site 42Dv89 (Historic Berms)

This archaeological site comprising two historic earthen and rock slag berms was first investigated in 2001 (Wright et al. 2001). The site was recorded again with expanded boundaries in 2004 (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2004b).

Site 42Dv90 (Historic Archaeological Debris)

This archaeological site comprising a subsurface deposit of historic debris and surface architectural debris was identified in the Legacy Nature Preserve during investigations completed in that area in 2002 for pipeline relocations associated with construction of Alternative D (Final EIS Preferred Alternative) (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2002).

Site 42Dv91 and 42Dv92 (Historic Ditches)

Archaeological sites 42Dv91 and 42Dv92, two earthen water diversion ditches, were identified in the Legacy Nature Preserve during investigations completed in that area in 2002 for pipeline relocations associated with construction of Alternative D (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2002).

Site 42Dv93 (Historic Trash Scatter)

This site comprising historic trash scatter was discovered during construction monitoring activities associated with the proposed action. The site, consisting of a historic trash debris deposit containing glass, ceramics, and metal, is the probable remains of an early twentieth-century dairy operation. Because it was discovered during construction, data recovery and excavation data recovery mitigation was conducted in 2002 (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2004a).

Site 42Dv94 (Prehistoric Site)

This site was discovered in 2002 during monitoring activities associated with the proposed action. The site contained human remains, which were discovered eroding from the margins of the City Drain Canal in North Salt Lake, Utah. The human remains have been fully excavated; however, additional remains may be present in the area (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2003a).

Site 42Dv97 (Historic Privy)

A historic privy (42Dv97) was identified after publication of the Final EIS, subsequent to the acquisition of a residential property at 1395 W. Parrish Lane in Centerville. In consultation with SHPO, FHWA and UDOT determined that it would be necessary to evaluate site eligibility if construction activities resumed at the site.

Site 42Dv98 (Prehistoric/Historic Lithic and Ceramic Scatter)

This is a multi-component site consisting of a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter and a historic trash scatter. The site was identified after publication of the Final EIS during investigations of the Legacy Nature Preserve (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2003b).

Site 42Dv102 (Historic Surface Scatter and Historic Artifacts)

Historic archaeological site 42Dv102 was identified after publication of the Final EIS during field investigations in the Legacy Nature Preserve associated with proposed installation of a water pipeline associated with construction of Alternative D (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2003c). The site consists of a historic artifact scatter, containing primarily glass and ceramics.

Site 42Dv103 (Historic Surface Scatter and Historic Artifacts)

Site 42Dv103 was identified after publication of the Final EIS during field investigations in the Legacy Nature Preserve associated with proposed installation of a water pipeline associated with construction of Alternative D (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2003c). It consists of a surface scatter of historic artifacts.

Site 42Dv112 (Historic Townsite)

42Dv112, referred to as the Woodman Townsite, was identified during additional archaeological investigation in the Legacy Nature Preserve after a visual review of large-scale aerial photographs indicated a street-grid pattern associated with the nineteenth-century townsite (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2004b).

Site 42Dv113 (Historic Berm)

This site is a historic boat landing consisting of an earthen and slag berm. It was identified after publication of the Final EIS during an archaeological investigation in the Legacy Nature Preserve, which also resulted in the discovery of 42Dv112 (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2003b).

Table 4.16-1 Update of Historic and Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Identified in the APE during Field Surveys*

| Site Number | Site Type | Description | NRHP Eligible | Criterion |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Davis County | | | | |
| 42Dv2 | Prehistoric | Camp—Human remains | Yes | D |
| 42Dv22 | Prehistoric | Burial | No | |
| 42Dv67 | Historic | Homestead | Yes | C, D |
| 42Dv68 | Historic | Storage facility | No | |
| 42Dv69 | Historic | Storage facility | No | |
| 42Dv70 | Prehistoric | Lithic and ceramic scatter | Yes | D |
| 42Dv71 | Historic | Well | No | |

| Site Number | Site Type | Description | NRHP Eligible | Criterion |
|-------------|----------------------|---|---------------|-----------|
| 42Dv72 | Prehistoric | Lithic and ceramic scatter | Yes | D |
| 42Dv73 | Historic | Trash scatter | No | |
| 42Dv74 | Prehistoric/historic | Artifact scatter/foundation | Yes | |
| 42Dv75 | Historic | Water conveyance | No | |
| 42Dv76 | Prehistoric | Lithic and ceramic scatter | Yes | D |
| 42Dv77 | Prehistoric | Lithic scatter | Yes | D |
| 42Dv80 | Prehistoric | Artifact scatter | Yes | D |
| 42Dv88 | Prehistoric | Lithic and ceramic scatter | Yes | D |
| 42Dv89 | Historic | Railroad berms, wooden posts | No | |
| 42Dv90 | Historic | Archaeological deposit and architectural debris | Yes | D |
| 42Dv91 | Historic | Canal remnant | No | |
| 42Dv92 | Historic | Canal remnant | No | |
| 42Dv93 | Historic | Debris from light-industrial dairy | No | D |
| 42Dv94 | Prehistoric | Human remains | Yes | D |
| 42Dv97 | Historic | Privy | Undetermined | Likely D |
| 42Dv98 | Prehistoric/historic | Lithic and ceramic scatter | Yes | D |
| 42Dv102 | Historic | Surface scatter of historic artifacts | No | |
| 42Dv103 | Historic | Surface scatter of historic artifacts | No | |
| 42Dv112 | Historic | Townsite | No | |
| 42DV113 | Historic | Earthen/slag berm, railroad spur | No | |

Salt Lake County

| | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----|---|
| 42SI 154/182 | Prehistoric/Historic | Lithic scatter/glass scatter | Yes | D |
| 42SI155 | Prehistoric | Lithic scatter | No | |
| 42SI197 | Prehistoric | Artifact scatter | No | |
| 42SL 241 | Historic | Trash scatter | No | |
| 42SL 242 | Prehistoric/historic | Artifact/trash scatter | Yes | D |
| 42SL 243 | Historic | Trash scatter | No | |
| 42SL 244 | Prehistoric | Lithic scatter | No | |
| 42SL 245 | Prehistoric/historic | Artifact/trash scatter | No | |
| 42SL 246 | Prehistoric | Artifact scatter | Yes | D |
| 42SL 247 | Historic | Trash scatter | No | |
| 42SL 248 | Prehistoric | Lithic scatter | Yes | D |
| 42SL 249 | Prehistoric | Lithic/groundstone scatter | No | |
| 42SL 250 | Historic | Trash scatter | No | |
| 42SL 251 | Historic | Concrete foundation | No | |
| 42SL 252 | Prehistoric | Artifact scatter | No | |

| Site Number | Site Type | Description | NRHP Eligible | Criterion |
|--|-----------|--------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 42SL 253 | Historic | Trash scatter | No | |
| 42SL 254 | Historic | Trash scatter | No | |
| 42SL 255 | Historic | Trash, depressions | Yes | D |
| Note: | | | | |
| * Shaded cells indicate sites found or updated during additional surveys since 1998. | | | | |
| Source: Wright et al. 2001; Christensen 2004 | | | | |

4.16.2.2 Historic Structures

The historic structure inventory completed in 1998 for the Final EIS identified 26 in-period structures (i.e., at least 45 years old) within the APE (Federal Highway Administration et al. 2000). Of the 26 structures, 18 were considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. A new historic structure inventory of the APE was conducted in 2003–2004 to update the previous inventory (HDR Engineering 2005b). Overstreet et al. 2004 was later finalized by HDR Engineering in 2005, after completion of additional fieldwork and consultation with SHPO. This inventory identified 33 in-period structures, not all of which are eligible for listing on the NRHP, and one NRHP historic district, the CLHD. (The historic district is discussed in Section 4.16.2.3.) Table 4.16-2 provides an updated list of these structures and consolidates information from the Final EIS and the field surveys completed by Wright et al. (2001) and HDR Engineering (2005b).

During the 2005 field survey, 23 structures were identified as individually eligible for listing on the NRHP. Their location is illustrated on Figures 4.16-1a and 4.16-1b. Potential impacts on these 23 structures and on the CLHD are discussed below in Section 4.16.3. For clarification, it should be noted that the in-period historic structures that were listed individually in the Final EIS but are now considered part of the CLHD are listed separately in Table 4.16-3. Tables 4.16-2 and 4.16-3 together represent an update of Table 3-35 in the Final EIS.

Table 4.16-2 In-Period Historic Structures in the APE, outside the Clark Lane Historic District¹

| Property Address | NRHP Eligibility | | Building Type | Date Constructed | Date(s) Recorded | Comments ² |
|--|------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1998 | 2005 | | | | |
| White House, 10 North 650 West, Farmington | Eligible | | Temple Form | 1910 | 1998 | Structure documented according to June 2000 MOA and then demolished. |
| 641 W. Glovers Lane, Farmington | Eligible | Not Surveyed | Bungalow | 1940 | 1998 | Final EIS noted structure was eligible for listing on the NRHP, but Baseline Data (1998) noted not eligible. HDR 2005b could not locate. |
| 326 Burke Lane, Farmington | Not Surveyed | Not Eligible | Hall Parlor House | 1920 | 2004, 2005 | |

| Property Address | NRHP Eligibility | | Building Type | Date Constructed | Date(s) Recorded | Comments ² |
|--|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1998 | 2005 | | | | |
| About 1300 W. Glovers Lane, Farmington | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Animal Facility | 1950 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 453 W. Glovers Lane, Farmington | Not Surveyed | Not Eligible | WWII-era Cottage | 1955 | 2005 | |
| About 637 South 650 West, Farmington | Eligible | Eligible | Cross Wing | 1910 | 1998, 2004, 2005 | HDR 2005b recorded again as an animal facility. |
| 788 South 650 West, Farmington | Eligible | Not Surveyed | Bungalow | 1945 | 1998 | HDR 2005b could not locate. |
| About 2120 South 650 West, Farmington | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Animal Facility | 1930 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 1515 North 1100 West, West Bountiful | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Foursquare House | 1920 | 2004, 2005 | |
| About 2125 North 1100 West, West Bountiful | Not surveyed | Eligible | Animal Facility | 1940 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 662 W. Clark Lane, Farmington | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Animal Facility | 1950 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 541 West 250 South, Farmington | Not Eligible | Not Surveyed | Residential | 1945 | 1998 | HDR 2005b could not locate. |
| 1020 North 2000 West, Kaysville | Eligible | Not Surveyed | Residential | 1910 | 1998 | Final EIS noted structure was eligible for listing on the NRHP, but Baseline Data (1998) noted not eligible. HDR 2005b could not locate. |
| 1395 W. Parrish Lane, Centerville | Not Eligible | Not Surveyed | Bungalow | 1930 | 1998 | HDR 2005b could not locate. |

| Property Address | NRHP Eligibility | | Building Type | Date Constructed | Date(s) Recorded | Comments ² |
|--|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1998 | 2005 | | | | |
| 680 S. Redwood Rd., Woods Cross | Eligible | Not Surveyed | Bungalow | 1930 | 1998 | Final EIS noted structure was eligible for listing on the NRHP, but Baseline Data (1998) noted not eligible. HDR 2005b could not locate. |
| 772 S. Redwood Rd., Woods Cross | Not Surveyed | Not Eligible | Bungalow | 1930 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 808 S. Redwood Rd., Woods Cross | Not Surveyed | Not Eligible | Bungalow | 1930 | 2004, 2005 | |
| About 836 S. Redwood Rd., Woods Cross | Not Surveyed | Eligible | WWII-era Cottage | 1950 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 864 South 1800 West, Woods Cross | Eligible | Not Eligible | Bungalow | 1930 | 1998, 2004, 2005 | HDR 2005b recorded again as 864 S. Redwood Rd. and as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. |
| 918 S. Redwood Rd., Woods Cross | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Cross Wing | 1920 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 900 South 1800 West, Woods Cross | Not Eligible | Eligible | Cross Wing | 1910 | 1998, 2004, 2005 | HDR 2005b recorded as about 946 S. Redwood Rd., a WWII-era cottage, date 1950. |
| 946 South 1800 West, Woods Cross | Eligible | Eligible | Residential | 1920 | 1998, 2004, 2005 | HDR 2005b recorded again as about 974 S. Redwood Rd |
| 1430 South 1800 West, Woods Cross | Not Eligible | Not Eligible | Cross Wing | 1915 | 1998, 2004, 2005 | HDR 2005b recorded again as 1430 S. Redwood Rd. |
| About 1452 S. Redwood Rd., Woods Cross | Not Surveyed | Eligible | WWII-era Cottage | 1950 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 1650 South 1800 West, Woods Cross | Eligible | Eligible | Cross Wing | 1915 | 1998, 2004, 2005 | HDR 2005b recorded again as 1650 S. Redwood Rd. |
| 1890 S. Redwood Rd., Woods Cross | Not Eligible | Not Surveyed | Residential | 1950 | 1998 | HDR 2005b could not locate. |

| Property Address | NRHP Eligibility | | Building Type | Date Constructed | Date(s) Recorded | Comments ² |
|---|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|
| | 1998 | 2005 | | | | |
| 2016 South 1800 West, Woods Cross | Not Eligible | Eligible | Cross Wing | 1920 | 1998, 2004, 2005 | HDR 2005b recorded again as 2018/2020 S. Redwood Rd. |
| About 2408 S. Redwood Rd., Woods Cross | Not Surveyed | Eligible | WWII-era Cottage | 1950 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 1095 N. Redwood Rd., North Salt Lake | Not Surveyed | Eligible | WWII-era Cottage | 1950 | 2004, 2005 | |
| About 900 N. Redwood Rd., North Salt Lake | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Foursquare House | 1905 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 350 (1) N. Redwood Rd., North Salt Lake | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Military Storage | 1940 | 2004, 2005 | Structure part of complex recorded as archaeological site 42Dv68 in 1997; recently subject of mitigation; removed for housing development. |
| 350 (2) N. Redwood Rd., North Salt Lake | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Military Storage | 1940 | 2004, 2005 | Structure part of complex recorded as archaeological site 42Dv68 in 1997; recently subject of mitigation; removed for housing development. |
| 350 (3) N. Redwood Rd., North Salt Lake | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Military Storage | 1940 | 2004, 2005 | Structure part of complex recorded as archaeological site 42Dv68 in 1997; recently subject of mitigation; removed for housing development. |
| 2770 North 2200 West, North Salt Lake | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Foursquare House | 1920 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 2704 North 2200 West, North Salt Lake | Not Surveyed | Not Eligible | WWII-era Cottage | 1950 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 2662 North 2200 West, North Salt Lake | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Bungalow | 1930 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 2650 North 2200 West, North Salt Lake | Not Surveyed | Eligible | WWII-era Cottage | 1950 | 2004, 2005 | |

| Property Address | NRHP Eligibility | | Building Type | Date Constructed | Date(s) Recorded | Comments ² |
|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1998 | 2005 | | | | |
| 2664 North Rose Park Lane, North Salt Lake | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Foursquare House | 1910 | 2004, 2005 | |
| 2790 North 2200 West, Salt Lake City | Eligible | Not Eligible | Temple Form | 1935 | 1998, 2004, 2005 | HDR 2005b recorded as a WWII-era cottage, date 1950. |
| 3067 North 2200 West, Salt Lake City | Eligible | Not Surveyed | Residential | 1930 | 1998 | HDR 2005b could not locate. |
| 3071 North 2200 West, Salt Lake City | Eligible | Not Surveyed | Residential | 1930 | 1998 | HDR 2005b could not locate. |
| 3200 North 2200 West, North Salt Lake | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Ranch House | 1955 | 2004, 2005 | |
| About 3290 North 2200 West, North Salt Lake | Not Surveyed | Eligible | Ranch House | 1950 | 2004, 2005 | |
| Structure in Section 36, west of Farmington | Not Surveyed | Not Eligible (2001 survey) | Hall Parlor house | Early 20th Century | 2001 | Wright et al. (2001) identified structure as a hall parlor house converted to agricultural use as a barn. Noted as not eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2001. |
| Clark Lane Historic District | Individual structures surveyed, see Section 4.16.2.3 | Listed on NRHP | Historic District | 1856–1940 | 2004, 2005 | See Section 4.16.2.3, <i>Clark Lane Historic District</i> , and Table 4.16-3. |

Note:

¹ Shaded cells represent in-period structures individually eligible for listing on the NRHP based on the 2005 survey.

² HDR Engineering 2005b could not locate several of the structures identified during the 1998 survey. This disparity could be attributable to demolition of these structures since publication of the Final EIS and/or a change in the house number identifying the structure. The current inventory (HDR Engineering 2005b) is the most accurate representation of standing structures in the APE.

1800 W. in Woods Cross = Redwood Road in Woods Cross

Source: HDR Engineering 2005b, Wright et al. 2001, and Baseline Data 1998.

4.16.2.3 Clark Lane Historic District

Historical Significance of District and Structures

The CLHD was nominated for listing on the NRHP as a district in 1994. The district encompasses both sides of State Street in the City of Farmington and extends from the State Street overpass over I-15 (400 West) east to 200 West. The northern and southern boundaries of the CLHD are defined by the lot margins of the structures on the northern and southern sides of State Street, in accordance with National Park Service guidelines (National Park Service 1997).

When the CLHD was nominated, it consisted of 26 structures, 13 of which contributed to its historical significance (Balle 1994). The CLHD was associated with agriculture throughout the early part of its period of significance (1856–1940), but most of its agricultural outbuildings have been removed. The existing homes represent a wide variety of architectural styles from the period of significance. Particularly important to the integrity of the CLHD is the row of trees along each side of State Street (Balle 1994).

The Final EIS evaluated individual structures within the boundaries of the CLHD but did not evaluate the district as a single entity. Some of the individual structures evaluated in the Final EIS contribute to the integrity of the CLHD, others do not. Table 4.16-3 lists the structures in the CLHD that were discussed in the Final EIS. Their 2005 status as contributing or non-contributing members to the historical significance of the CLHD is also provided in the table. Two of the structures within the CLHD—399 W. State Street and 393 W. State Street, Farmington—are within the APE for the proposed action, as indicated in the table. Table 4.16-3 does not represent a complete list of structures within the CLHD; rather, the table lists only those that were originally evaluated in the Final EIS.

Clark Lane Historic District and Vibration

In 2001, the public was notified that State Street was being considered as a haul route for construction traffic associated with the proposed action. Following this notification, several members of the public expressed concern that historic structures in the CLHD could be damaged by earthborne vibration caused by construction activities. Potential vibration impacts on structures are discussed below in Section 4.16.3.3 and addressed in detail in Section 4.20, *Construction Impacts*.

Table 4.16-3 Clark Lane Historic District In-Period Historic Structures Identified in Final EIS*

| Property Address | Section 106 Status (NRHP) | | Building Type | Date Constructed | Date(s) Recorded | Comments |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| | 1998 | 2005 | | | | |
| 340 W. State St., Farmington | Individually Eligible | Contributes to CLHD | Victorian Gothic | 1890 | 1998 | |
| 368 W. State St., Farmington | Individually Eligible | Contributes to CLHD | Bungalow | 1910 | 1998 | |
| 382 W. State St., Farmington | Individually Eligible | Contributes to CLHD | Bungalow | 1920 | 1998 | |
| 393 W. State St., Farmington | Not Eligible | Does not contribute to CLHD | Cross-Wing House | 1910 | 2003 | |
| 399 W. State St., Farmington | Individually Eligible | Contributes to CLHD | Period Cottage | 1920 | 1998, 2003 | Contributes to CLHD, but also individually eligible for listing on NRHP |
| 367 W. State St., Farmington | Individually Eligible | Contributes to CLHD | Bungalow | 1920 | 1998 | |
| 361 W. State St., Farmington | Not Eligible | Does not contribute to CLHD | Bungalow | 1940 | 1998 | |
| 335 W. State St., Farmington | Individually Eligible | Contributes to CLHD | Cross Wing | 1905 | 1998 | |
| 307 W. State St., Farmington | Not Eligible | Contributes to CLHD | Cross Wing | 1900 | 1998 | Shown as 301 W. State St. in Baseline Data, Inc. (1998) but corrected for Final EIS to 307 W. State St. |

Note:

* Shaded cells represent structures in the CLHD that are within the APE of the proposed action.

Source: HDR Engineering 2005b.

4.16.2.4 Historic Railroad Corridors

Two historic railroad corridors, the D&RG and UPRR corridors, were not included in the Final EIS. SHPO concurred with the inventory at the time the Final EIS was published. SHPO, FHWA, and other consulting parties have since determined that they are eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. The D&RG and UPRR corridors are therefore considered potential historic resources in this document.

4.16.2.5 Paleontological Resources

As described in the Final EIS, paleontological resources found in the APE consist of invertebrate fossils of low significance. No additional paleontological or prehistoric resources have been found in the APE since publication of the Final EIS.

4.16.3 Environmental Consequences and Mitigation Measures

As described in the Final EIS, implementation of any build alternative would affect historic and archaeological resources in the APE. The nature and extent of these impacts, however, have changed since publication of the Final EIS because of the updated historic structure inventory, updated evaluation of the CLHD, and additional field investigations conducted in the APE, including in the Legacy Nature Preserve. Updated impact information relative to historic and archaeological resources in the APE is provided below.

4.16.3.1 Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites

No-Build Alternative

Existing Conditions

There would be no project-related impacts on historic or prehistoric sites under the No-Build Alternative.

Future Conditions (2020)

If none of the build alternatives is implemented, future transportation improvement projects may be undertaken by local jurisdictions in the study area to address capacity needs not being met by the proposed action. In addition, private development will continue to occur at the rate of approximately 283 ha (700 ac) per year, although the type and timing of this development is indeterminate. It is possible that these future projects would affect prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the APE, although the nature and timing of these projects are not known at this time.

Build Alternatives

As described in the Final EIS, eight historic and prehistoric sites eligible for listing on the NRHP were identified in the APE. Since publication of the Final EIS, four additional sites eligible for listing on the NRHP have been identified in the APE, with one additional site still undetermined. Of the total 12 sites located in the APE that are eligible for listing on the NRHP, five could be adversely affected by one or more build alternative. One additional site, if determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, would be adversely affected by one or more build alternative. Adverse impacts associated with ground disturbance and construction activities, such as cutting, grading, and filling, would affect the physical integrity of these six sites, which are described below. Updated and supplemental information on the nature of the impacts on all 13 sites is summarized in Table 4.16-4 below. Table 4.16-4 updates Table 4-35 in the Final EIS.

Site 42Dv2 (Prehistoric Camp)

The Final EIS stated that construction of any build alternative would adversely affect 42Dv2. In accordance with the measures prescribed to mitigate this impact in the Final EIS and in the June 2000 MOA, portions of 42Dv2 were excavated. Excavation at the site was halted in 2002 after it was determined that construction of Alternative D (Final EIS Preferred Alternative) would not affect the site because the site was not located within the construction footprint. The site boundaries were expanded during construction monitoring efforts, per discovery monitoring stipulations in the MOA, before construction was halted. The expanded site boundaries are within the right-of-way but not within the construction footprint of any of the build alternatives.

As indicated in Table 4.16-4, implementation of Alternatives A, C, D, or E would result in an adverse impact on 42Dv2 because, even though the site is not located within the construction footprint of the alternatives, the site would be incorporated into the right-of-way. Mitigation measures to minimize impacts on 42Dv2 are described below.

Site 42Dv70 (Prehistoric Lithic Scatter)

Although the Final EIS disclosed that 42Dv70 would be adversely affected by all the build alternatives, it was determined during the design-build process that construction of Alternative D would not affect the site (Lizotte pers. comm.[a]). Similarly, as indicated in Table 4.16-4, of all the build alternatives described in the Supplemental EIS, only construction of Alternative B would adversely affect 42Dv70. Mitigation measures to minimize impacts on 42Dv70 are described below.

Site 42Dv77 (Prehistoric Lithic Scatter)

The Final EIS disclosed that construction of Alternative B would result in an adverse impact on 42Dv77. Those impacts would still occur as stated in the Final EIS if Alternative B were selected.

Site 42Dv90 (Historic Archaeological Deposit and Debris)

As described in 4.16.2.1, 42Dv90 was identified in 2002 during pipeline relocation associated with construction of Alternative D (Final EIS Preferred Alternative). As indicated in Table 4.16-4, construction of Alternative B only would result in an adverse impact on this site.

Site 42Dv94 (Prehistoric Site – Human Remains)

As described in 4.16.2.1, 42Dv94 contained human remains, which were discovered eroding from the margins of the City Drain Canal in North Salt Lake. Although the identified human remains were completely excavated, there is potential for additional remains to be present in the area.

As indicated in Table 4.16-4, implementation of Alternatives A, C, or E would result in an adverse impact on 42Dv94 because, under those alternatives, the site would be incorporated into the right-of-way. Mitigation measures to minimize impacts on 42Dv94 are described below.

Site 42Dv97 (Historic Privy)

As described in 4.16.2.1, 42Dv97 consists of a historic privy located in Centerville that was discovered during property acquisition associated with construction of Alternative D. The eligibility of this site for listing on the NRHP has not been determined, but if the site exhibits integrity and sufficient archaeological data potential, it would likely be eligible under Criterion D. If it is determined that 42Dv97

is eligible for listing on the NRHP, Alternatives A and E would adversely affect the site. Because the eligibility status and therefore any potential impact on the site are currently unknown, the impact is listed as “unknown” in Table 4.16-4.

Table 4.16-4 Impacts on NRHP-Eligible Historic and Prehistoric Archaeological Sites¹

| Site Number | Site Type | Impact (by Alternative) | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | No-Build | A | B | C | D | E |
| 42Dv2 | <i>Prehistoric camp</i> | <i>None</i> | <i>Adverse</i> | <i>None</i> | <i>Adverse</i> | <i>Adverse</i> | <i>Adverse</i> |
| 42Dv67 | Historic homestead | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 42Dv70 | <i>Prehistoric lithic scatter</i> | <i>None</i> | <i>None</i> | <i>Adverse</i> | <i>None</i> | <i>None</i> | <i>None</i> |
| 42Dv72 ² | Prehistoric camp | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 42Dv74 | Prehistoric camp/ historic foundation | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 42Dv76 | Prehistoric lithic scatter | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 42Dv77 | Prehistoric lithic scatter | None | None | Adverse | None | None | None |
| 42Dv80 ² | Prehistoric artifact scatter | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 42Dv88 ² | Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 42Dv90 | Historic | None | None | Adverse | None | None | None |
| 42Dv94 | Prehistoric | None | Adverse | None | Adverse | Adverse | Adverse |
| 42Dv97 ³ | Historic | None | Unknown | None | None | Unknown | Unknown |
| 42Dv98 ² | Prehistoric/historic | None | None | None | None | None | None |

Note:

¹ Shaded cells indicate historic and prehistoric sites identified since publication of the Final EIS. Italicized cells indicate historic and prehistoric sites whose impact conclusion has changed since publication of the Final EIS.

² These sites are located in the area of the Legacy Nature Preserve.

³ Eligibility status of 42Dv97 is currently unknown. If this site is eligible for listing on the NRHP, it would be adversely affected by construction of Alternatives A and E.

Source: Federal Highway Administration et al. 2000, HDR Engineering 2004b.

In summary, Alternatives A and E would adversely affect two NRHP-eligible sites, and one potentially eligible archaeological site. Alternative B would adversely affect three NRHP-eligible sites, and Alternative C would adversely affect two NRHP-eligible sites.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation would be required for any NRHP-eligible archaeological site physically affected by construction of any build alternative. Typical mitigation measures for NRHP-eligible archaeological sites

include archival investigations, development of a data recovery plan, and consultation between FHWA, UDOT, SHPO, the tribes, and other consulting parties.

To date, consultation with SHPO has resulted in the following specific mitigation measures.

- As described above, implementation of Alternatives A, C, D, or E would result in an adverse impact on 42Dv2 and 42Dv94. If any of those build alternatives are selected for implementation, in accordance with the September 2005 MOA, the site limits will be delineated and protected from construction activities through the use of construction fencing.
- To minimize impacts to 42Dv70, a professional archaeologist will monitor excavation and earthmoving activities associated with highway construction in the vicinity of the site. Although 42Dv70 would only be adversely affected under Alternative B, this mitigation measure will be implemented regardless of which build alternative is chosen, in accordance with the September 2005 MOA. If the monitoring archaeologist determined during the design-bid-build process that the site boundaries extend into the construction footprint of any build alternative, data recovery would be initiated in accordance with the September 2005 MOA.

The existing Legacy Nature Preserve management plan, as described in the Final EIS, provides for short-term protection of historic and archaeological resources within the preserve. No impacts on historic and archaeological resources within the preserve are anticipated from implementation of the build alternatives. The Legacy Nature Preserve mitigation plan will include a management plan to ensure the future health of these resources. In addition, should any build alternative be implemented, a long-term management plan for archaeological sites within the preserve would be developed by FHWA, UDOT, and SHPO in conjunction with the organization that would manage the preserve. Mitigation of adverse effects on archaeological resources would be conducted according to the September 2005 MOA (see Appendix A).

4.16.3.2 Historic Structures

As described above in Section 4.16.2.2, 23 in-period structures individually eligible for listing on the NRHP (excluding structures located in the CLHD) are located within the APE. The following provides an update of impacts on those historic structures. Figures 4.16-1a and 4.16-1b illustrate the location of these structures.

No-Build Alternative

Existing Conditions

There would be no project-related impacts on historic structures under the No-Build Alternative.

Future Conditions (2020)

If none of the build alternatives is implemented, future transportation improvement projects may be undertaken by local jurisdictions in the study area to address capacity needs not being met by the proposed action. In addition, private development will continue to occur at the rate of approximately 283 ha (700 ac) per year, although the type and timing of this development is indeterminate. It is possible that these future projects would affect historic structures in the APE, although the nature and timing of these projects are not known at this time.

Build Alternatives

The Final EIS stated that one NRHP-eligible historic structure—the White House at 10 North 650 West in Farmington—could be affected by the build alternatives. Since publication of the Final EIS and in accordance with the June 2000 MOA, that building was documented to Utah State intensive-level survey (ILS) standards and removed (i.e., demolished).

Two additional historic structures, 1300 W. Glovers Lane and 662 W. Clark Lane, located in the APE and eligible for listing on the NRHP, would be adversely affected by implementation of one or more of the build alternatives. Since publication of the Draft Supplemental EIS, it has been determined that the demolition of the structure at 662 W. Clark Lane could be avoided under Alternatives A, C, and E by building a retaining wall. Although demolition of the historic structure would be avoided, it would still be considered an adverse effect because the status of the property would change because UDOT would acquire the property. As a result, three NRHP-eligible structures would be affected by one or more build alternative. Table 4.16-5 summarizes impact information by alternative for each historic structure in the APE.

Table 4.16-5 Impacts on NRHP-Eligible Historic Structures

| Property Address | Impact (by Alternative) | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | No-Build | A | B | C | D | E |
| 10 North 650 West, Farmington ¹ | None | Adverse | Adverse | Adverse | Adverse | Adverse |
| About 1300 W. Glovers Lane, Farmington | None | None | Adverse | None | None | None |
| About 415 South 650 West, Farmington | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| About 637 South 650 West, Farmington | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| About 2120 South 650 West, Farmington ² | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 1515 North 1100 West, West Bountiful | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| About 2125 North 1100 West, West Bountiful ² | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 662 W. Clark Lane, Farmington | None | Adverse | None | Adverse | Adverse | Adverse |
| About 836 S. Redwood Rd., Woods Cross | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 918 S. Redwood Road, Woods Cross | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 946 South 1800 West, Woods Cross | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 974 S. Redwood Road, Woods Cross | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| About 1452 S. Redwood Rd., Woods Cross | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 1650 South 1800 West, Woods Cross | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 2018/2020 S. Redwood Road, Woods Cross | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| About 2408 S. Redwood Rd., Woods Cross | None | None | None | None | None | None |

| Property Address | Impact (by Alternative) | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | No-Build | A | B | C | D | E |
| 1095 N. Redwood Rd., North Salt Lake | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| About 900 N. Redwood Road, North Salt Lake | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 2770 North 2200 West, North Salt Lake | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 2662 North 2200 West, North Salt Lake | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 2650 North 2200 West, North Salt Lake | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 2664 N. Rose Park Lane, North Salt Lake | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| 3200 N 2200 W, North Salt Lake | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| About 3290 North 2200 West, North Salt Lake | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| Clark Lane Historic District | None | None | None | None | None | None |

Note:

¹ Property at 10 North 650 West, Farmington (White House), is no longer extant; however, since this property was affected in conjunction with construction of Alternative D (Final EIS Preferred Alternative), it is disclosed as an adverse impact in the Supplemental EIS. This property would also have been affected with implementation of any other build alternative.

² These structures are located in the Legacy Nature Preserve. There would be no impacts on these sites.

Source: Federal Highway Administration et al. 2000, HDR Engineering 2004b.

In summary, all the build alternatives would adversely affect two of the three NRHP-eligible historic structures located in the APE.

Mitigation Measures

The White House at 10 North 650 West in Farmington, which the Final EIS identified as subject to adverse impacts associated with construction of Alternative D, has been demolished since publication of the Final EIS. Mitigation for this adverse impact was completed as described in the Final EIS (i.e., the building was documented to Utah State ILS standards before it was removed). Mitigation for adverse affects on the historic structure at 1300 W. Glovers Lane and 662 W. Clark Lane, both in Farmington, would be conducted according to the September 2005 MOA (Appendix A). These measures would include preparation of an ILS form, photographic documentation of the structures, preparation of illustrated floor plans, archival research, and a submittal to the Utah Division of History, Preservation Section. In addition to the ILS documentation, a retaining wall will be built for 662 W. Clark Lane under Alternatives A, C, and E.

4.16.3.3 Clark Lane Historic District

As described above in Section 4.16.2.3, part of the CLHD is in the APE; three individual structures that contribute to the CLHD—393 W. State Street, 398 W. State Street, and 399 W. State Street—are located in the APE. Of these structures, only 399 W. State Street is eligible for individual listing on the NRHP.

Potential impacts on these structures are presented in context of the CLHD as a whole, because any impact on a contributing element of the CLHD could affect the CLHD as a whole.

No-Build Alternative

Existing Conditions

There would be no project-related impacts on the CLHD under the No-Build Alternative.

Future Conditions (2020)

If none of the build alternatives are implemented, future transportation improvement projects may be undertaken by local jurisdictions in the study area to address capacity needs not being met by the proposed action. It is possible that these future projects would impact the CLHD, although the nature and timing of these projects are not known at this time.

Build Alternatives

Construction of any build alternative could affect the CLHD. Although none of the structures in the CLHD would be removed under any build alternative, construction of any build alternative would slightly alter the footprint of the parcels at 393 W. State Street, 398 W. State Street, and 399 W. State Street. Vibration from construction activities could also affect the structures (see Section 4.20, *Construction Impacts*).

Specifically, a total of 121 square meters (sq m) (1,302 square feet [sq ft]) of the existing parcels at 399 W. State Street and 398 W. State Street would be modified through re-grading and fill placement to provide new, permanent driveway access to both parcels. The footprints of the parcels at 399 W. State Street and 393 W. State Street would be increased by a total of 99 sq m (1,066 sq ft) due to realignment of the existing curbs and gutters, as well as a tapering of the road cross section from east to west. These modifications are shown in Figure 5-10, and described in more detail in Chapter 5 of this document.

Mitigation Measures

The modifications described above are addressed in the September 2005 MOA (Appendix A). The 2005 MOA includes mitigation measures to ensure that project-related impacts are minimized and that the CLHD and its contributory elements are returned to their original pre-construction condition. The September 2005 MOA also includes measures to minimize potential harm from construction-related vibration, as described in Section 4.20, *Construction Impacts*. With implementation of the mitigation measures in the September 2005 MOA, none of the build alternatives would adversely affect the three parcels within the APE or the CLHD as a whole.

4.16.3.4 Historic Railroad Corridors

No Build Alternative

Existing Conditions

There would be no project-related impacts on historic railroad corridors under the No-Build Alternative.

Future Conditions (2020)

If none of the build alternatives is implemented, future transportation improvement projects may be undertaken by local jurisdictions in the study area to address capacity needs not being met by the proposed action. It is possible that these future projects would impact the historic railroad corridors in the APE, although the nature and timing of these projects are not known at this time.

Build Alternatives

The historic D&RG Railroad corridor, which is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, would be affected by implementation of all the build alternatives. Alternative B would cross the D&RG (at grade) three times near Parrish Lane, Shepard Lane, and Glovers Lane. Alternatives A and E would cross the D&RG (at-grade) twice, once just south of Parrish Lane in Centerville and once just north of Chase Lane in Centerville. Alternative C would cross the D&RG (at-grade) twice, at approximately Parrish Lane and Lund Lane. These crossings are illustrated in Figures 5-10 and 5-11. FHWA and UDOT have determined, in consultation with SHPO, that these impacts would have no adverse effect on the D&RG Railroad corridor.

The UPRR railroad corridor, which is also eligible for listing on the NRHP, would not be affected by any build alternative. The build alternatives would bridge the UPRR right-of-way at all intersections within the corridor.

Mitigation Measures

None of the build alternatives adversely affects the NRHP-eligible railroad corridors identified in the APE. No mitigation measures are proposed.

4.16.3.5 Paleontological Resources

No-Build Alternative

Existing Conditions

There would be no project-related impacts on paleontological resources under the No-Build Alternative.

Future Conditions (2020)

If none of the build alternatives is implemented, future transportation improvement projects may be undertaken by local jurisdictions in the study area to address capacity needs not being met by the proposed action. In addition, private development will continue to occur at the rate of approximately 283 ha (700 ac) per year, although the type and timing of this development is indeterminate. It is possible that these future projects would affect paleontological resources in the APE, although the nature and timing of these projects are not known at this time.

Build Alternatives

As described in Section 4.16.2.5, paleontological resources found in the APE consist of invertebrate fossils of low significance. The build alternatives would not result in an impact on any of these resources.

Mitigation Measures

None of the build alternatives adversely affects paleontological resources identified in the APE. No mitigation measures are proposed.